

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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## SUGAR WORKS AND RELIGION.

The consolidation of the Idaho Sugar Company and the Fremont County Sugar Company, which was effected on Tuesday, is a movement that will doubtless result in great benefit to the people of the districts of country in which the new company will operate. Each of the two companies now made one was in a prosperous condition, so that the union is mutually beneficial, and the stockholders of the new company receive share for share of the stock that they held in either of the old companies, while one hundred thousand shares will be held in the treasury, to be disposed of as the board may direct.

There is no industry, either in Utah or in Idaho, which is of greater benefit to the farming population than beet-raising for sugar manufacture. It pays so much better than grain-growing that the farmers generally are eager to plant a beet crop, even though the cultivation requires more labor and the expenditure of longer time than in the raising of many other crops. The benefits arising from this industry are very great, and cause improvement and progress in every place where it has been started.

This suggests some thoughts in relation to the establishment of this great industry in Utah. If it had not been for the authorities of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints it is very doubtful whether Utah would have risen to the place which she now occupies as a sugar producing state. When the subject was first mooted, President Wilford Woodruff and his immediate associates took hold of the proposition and favored it from the first.

For a long time the company which was organized had great difficulty in obtaining sufficient capital to warrant the purchase of machinery and the starting of the work. Many of the first investors advanced their money with little or no hope of receiving any return. For several years there was no profit in the business, and of course no dividend to the stockholders. But the projectors of the enterprise had full confidence in ultimate success, so they persevered, and after encountering many obstacles and difficulties, experience in the growing of the beets and in the manufacture of sugar cleared the way to the great triumph which was achieved.

After the success of the factory at Lehi had been fully reached and dividends began to be declared, the beet growers clamored for an advance in the price of the roots delivered at the factory. They did not take into consideration the long period during which the investors reaped no profit from the capital they advanced. However, a fair compromise was effected, and an established price per ton was arranged which has governed the beet market ever since, with but little if any fluctuation. Other localities were chosen according to the desire of the people in the vicinity, the factories were built, the talents of the gentlemen who were engaged in the Lehi enterprise being brought into requisition, and so the work has spread into the north, and a number of factories have been built and thousands of acres of land have been cultivated for the production of the best kind of roots for the purpose, and prosperity has smiled upon every spot the industry has been established.

Not only have improvements been made in the manufacture of marketable sugar, but seeds have been imported from Germany and other places and the best methods of raising roots containing a large amount of saccharine matter have been adopted, and the industry is flourishing in Utah and Idaho, to say nothing of other places which have taken a leaf out of the books of the two states mentioned. Beet-raising and sugar-making have proved a veritable Godsend to the people of this entire region.

There are some people who feel very much disgruntled because the President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is also president of some of these sugar companies. No doubt they would be displeased at whatever occupation he might engage in. It does not matter. The companies that have been organized have a right to choose their own officers and directors. It is nobody else's business whom they select. They know what they are about. They are looking to their own interest

and the public welfare, both of which are mutual.

Why should not the President of the Church also preside over a sugar company, or any other organization for the benefit of the people? Some folks seem to think that the two positions are incompatible. That is because their ideas concerning religion are derived from theories that are untenable. A religion which only has to do with matters pertaining to another world, does not meet the requirements of mankind in their present state. To provide for a part of religion as to make provisions for the desires of the spirit. To establish industries and enterprises which give employment to labor, and which put capital to the best advantage, is to carry out divine purposes and divine commandments. The parable of the talents given by the Savior illustrates this very clearly.

This globe on which we live was made by the Almighty. In olden times, even from the first, He gave instructions as to its products and resources. He committed them into the hands of man for individual and community benefit. Everything that is earthly is under His supervision. He owns it all. He has the right to give directions concerning the grossest matters that can be manipulated, as well as the productions of art and science. There is nothing base or wrong or evil in money. It is "the love of money," the lust after it, the worship of it, which is "the root of all evil." There is no one so rich in material as well as spiritual things as the Great Eternal Father, who fashioned the worlds and placed in them everything that mortals or immortals can bring forth for comfort and pleasure, and increase and dominion.

A true servant of God should be able to handle temporalities as well as those things which are called spiritual; and if he does it upon the principles of honor, integrity, justice and equity, with a view to advancing the interests and welfare of his fellow-creatures, he is serving God and practicing religion, as much as if he were praying and preaching and performing sacerdotal ceremonies. The notion that religion consists only in sentiment, adoration, and devotion, is a bit of sectarian folly, not derived from revealed doctrine or anything that God has made known to mortals.

Therefore, the sugar industry and every other kind of enterprise that is beneficial to the world, or any portion of it, is perfectly compatible with the duties of men holding divine authority to administer in spiritual matters. We are sorry for those who cannot see the truth of this principle, but whether they assent to it or not, the leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, will attend to the duties that devolve upon them in every capacity of earthly life, regardless of the notions and vagaries of any class of complainers.

## ARE WE IN DANGER?

Only a short time ago President Castro, of Venezuela, started the world with a plan for the invasion of the United States by way of the Mississippi Valley. He seemed to think the feat entirely feasible, not to say easy. All the world laughed at the ridiculous suggestion of a Venezuelan corporal's guard invading this country. The idea appeared too quixotic for this age and generation. But, "hast du mir vergessen?" Now we are told by no less authority than a member of the great German general staff in Berlin, that an invasion of the United States might be successfully undertaken by Germany. To be sure, it would not, according to this authority, be quite as easy as it appeared to President Castro, but it would be possible.

This we are told in an article in the London National Review. The writer believes, or pretends to believe, that within a month after the order for mobilization in Germany a force could be landed in the United States strong enough to hold its own against any army this country could bring against it. The large American ports are so well defended that the landing would have to be made at a point not thus protected, and his assumption is that the United States war vessels would seek refuge in the fortified harbors. The writer admits that the transports would have to return, after which a second expedition would embark and be landed in the same place, but he argues that even if cut off from its home base, the invading force could maintain itself indefinitely at the expense of this country.

This rot, anonymously given to the world, is, as we have stated, ascribed to a member of the German military staff. It is difficult to credit a rumor that traces it to such a source. In times when nations, for some reason or other, are being urged to increase their armies or navies, such stories are generally set afloat, to give color to the arguments for enormous appropriations, which would not be made but for such war scares. One thing can be set down as certain: If the United States will need no navy, until the Germans decide to invade the country, we may rest in peace and tranquility for many generations. The Germans may possibly commence a tariff war upon us, and that would be serious enough, but a military invasion is obviously out of the question. It took united Europe to force a way to Peking. It would take no less to effect an entrance into this country with hostile intentions.

## A CONSULAR DISPUTE.

Some of our contemporaries comment on the consular dispute between Sweden and Norway. They seem to fear a dissolution of the Scandinavian union, because that would encourage Russia to push her boundaries to the Atlantic. If Russia, they argue, driven back from the Pacific by the Japanese, strove to get the long-sought-for warm-water port in the West, finding it impossible in the East, there would be nothing to prevent her from seizing a strip of Norwegian territory where naval harbors could be fortified without difficulty. It follows that the powers which are interested in the crippling of Russia—and among them is England—must desire earnestly that the consular

dispute be settled without the disruption of the Scandinavian union.

This dispute is, in fact, as old as the union itself. When Norway, in the general Napoleonic upheaval, was cast adrift from Denmark, that country decided on an autonomous existence under a Danish prince as king. But Europe forced the newborn kingdom to unite with Sweden under the house of Bernadotte, and ever since this combination was accomplished there has been more or less dissatisfaction on the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula. Sweden had just lost Finland, and the Norwegians were afraid of secret plans to deprive them of their independence and make Norway an integral part of Sweden as a recompense for the loss. This fear, whether well founded or not, has caused friction between the two nations ever since they were forced in under one crown.

The present contention is about the consular service abroad. In many instances Norwegians represent the two kingdoms, and this is especially the case in some of the largest seaports in the world. In other instances Swedes represent both countries, Norwegian politicians now make the demand that the service be entirely separated, so that each country has its own consuls. The demand is also made for a separate diplomatic service abroad. And behind these demands, it is presumed, stands the demand for separate sovereignty. This is considered clear from the fact that the Norwegian leaders of liberalism refuse all offers of compromise from the other side. As far back as 1893 Count Loewenhaupt, as minister of foreign affairs, with the approval of the Swedish parliament suggested that the consular question be settled in conjunction with the wider one of foreign relations, so that the foreign minister might be a Swede or a Norwegian indifferently. The Prince Regent in his recent letter to the Storting committee advocated a complete remodeling of the union so that Norway and Sweden might have exact equality. But the agitators want more. They want to go their own way in spite of all. It is the union under one crown that is in question.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, who at one time took a leading part in Norwegian politics, has risen to the occasion and spoken a word for a general Scandinavian alliance. He says, in part: "The three peoples of the North are threatened by one only common danger—Russia's desire for expansion. This will ultimately be understood everywhere, and so thoroughly that even without any political tie the three peoples will be prepared to remain shoulder to shoulder. We do not need the union for that, but it might be useful to have a defensive alliance. In Sweden all do not seem to desire such an alliance, but we can wait. Russia has other things on her hands than the conquest of Scandinavia—what the late Gen. Hoberkoff imagined he might one day witness. This state of things is already clearly perceived by the Norwegians, and if we may judge by their papers, also by the Danes. The Swedes, too, are beginning to see it."

The sentiment on the Swedish side of the peninsula is well expressed in a letter to a committee of the Norwegian parliament, by the Crown Prince Regent Gustavus. He says:

"But what is best for Norway? Yes, I ask in the same breath what is best for the two countries which have been for one moment to answer this question with the one word—Union. Therefore it is my earnest hope, and I plead with you, that you do not enter upon a road that leads to separation of the two nations."

"Again and again it has been said that the dynasty is seeking to further its own interests, and that is true. Union is not the principal object of the dynasty, but should be the principal aim for the people, because it is the vital condition of their future welfare. The crown has never sought to prevent a separate consular system for Norway. But the only condition upon which this desire can be gratified is, and must be, that the relation to the joint foreign ministry be adjusted in a way strengthening to the Union, and that the question, which concerns both countries, can come to no final settlement before it has been considered in accordance with paragraph 5 of the treaty of Union (in joint council)."

I consider it as my undisputed duty to openly point out to you the great dangers and serious consequences of a rupture. United we are, nevertheless, of some strength and importance, but separated, how much lighter we must weigh the counsel of Norway and Sweden! No, may these people, who naturally belong to each other, remain united in the future. When I see all this so plainly certainly you must understand the real, earnest and heartfelt grief with which I contemplate the position we have come into and the threatening turn the situation seems to have taken."

Milwaukee has got her Goli.

The teamsters have not succeeded yet in driving a bargain with their employers.

Of course the Queen of the Adriatic was charmed to have the Kaiser as her guest.

Nan doesn't think so much of that jury as she did. She can hardly be blamed.

Han't that federal grand jury about reached the tail end of the Beef trust inquiry?

A non-union man has no rights that a Chicago striker is bound to or does respect.

While Mr. Schwab will build warships for Russia they will not be personally constructed.

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During April Uncle Sam's deficit increased over nine million dollars. That is bad for even so rich a man as Uncle Sam is.

Those Chicago strikers are nothing if not logical. They believe that when

they strike they should also strike all who do not agree with them.

Andrew Carnegie says he always finds out whether or not money will be accepted before he offers it. Even if that precaution is not taken the chances are about one in a million that it will be refused.

To collect 45 cents duty on a spoon brought in from Newfoundland, and which it is asserted by the owner, was made in the United States, the government has spent several hundred dollars, and the end is not yet. Here is a case where the government in adhering to its duty has become a sponsor.

A Chicago city father has prepared an ordinance providing that flat owners who refuse to admit families with children shall be punished with a fine of not less than five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars. He may have a private grievance for besides being a city father he is also the father of ten children.

"Dewey's birthplace, which was valued at \$10,000 a few years ago, is now regarded as being worth less than the mortgage of \$2,500 that somebody has on it. The public can lose a lot of interest in a hero in the course of six or seven years," says the Chicago Herald. And so can a mortgagee lose a lot of interest in the same time.

Herman Troebner, New York's celebrated beggar-swindler, said on his recent arrest: "It wasn't so much the money, that I was after as the satisfaction of doing these big people. It's something to say that you've bled the biggest man in the country on a bluff." Among his other studies must have been that of "Hamlet," for did not the Prince of Denmark say that the "play's the thing?"

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

The May number of the Improvement Era is filled with interesting reading on a great variety of topics. Prof. N. L. Nelson has a paper on "Heaven Vs Nirvana." This was read some time ago before Dr. G. Stanley Hall's Psychological Seminary in Clark University, and is said to have been very favorably received. Another "A Mother's Letters to Her Missionary Son," by Mrs. Russ Young Gates, appears in this number. "Does It Pay to Fill a Foreign Mission?" is a question interestingly discussed by Dr. James K. Allen. George L. Farrell contributes a short story on "A Miracle and Its Denial." This is followed by a correspondence between an enquirer of Salt Lake City and Mr. Joseph Smith, president of the Reorganized church, on the question: "Does the Reorganized Church Hold a Fullness of the Priesthood?" The question is, as may be imagined, not satisfactorily answered. Anthony W. Davis contributes "A Thrilling Story of Pioneer Life in Mexico." "The City of Enoch," the subject of a paper by George W. Crocheron. Many good things are found this month on the "Editor's Table." Among these are an article by President Joseph F. Smith on "Live in the Present," a review of the state conference follows this. Several beautiful poems, brief articles on "Topics of Moment," notes, "In Lighter Mood," and "Events of the Month" complete this excellent number of the Era—Templeton Building, Salt Lake City.

The following is the list of contents of Casper's Magazine for May: "Mak-log the Cabins of a Large Suspension Bridge," with 13 illustrations, Isaac Harby; "Steam Engineering in Paper Mills," by S. Farwell; "Small Instruments of Measurement," with 15 illustrations, Joseph Horner; "Grain Storage and Manipulation at the Quay-side," with special reference to practice of British ports, with 16 illustrations, Bryson Cunningham; "Safety in American Railway Travel," by Allen Willey; "The Water Supply of Country Buildings," part 2, Consideration of Details, with 14 illustrations, Wm. Paul Gerhard; "Electric Traction for Main Lines of Railways," W. B. Langdon; "Niagara Falls Power," different types of development, George L. Clark; "Current Topics," and "Irvin Chaffee," a biographical sketch with portrait, William Ledyard Cathcart—3 West, Twenty-ninth St., New York.

In What to Eat for May, the discussion of food adulterations is continued under the startling caption: "The Slaughter of Americans." This article, one of a series, should be widely read. It is followed by another on "Poison Candy." The entire number is one of unusual interest.—Pierce Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.

## TEA

Tea stands for Schilling;  
and Schilling for Tea.

Your grocer returns your money if you don't like Schilling's Tea.

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